

ST. PETER'S STATION

Fort of the Lakes 1838
Frosthall 1840 (approx)
St. Peter's Station (1845)

Johnson, Kate. *Pioneer Days of Nakusp and the Arrow Lakes*. Nakusp, B. C.: 1951.

Fosthall (94-95) is Fosthall Bay, 12 miles north of Nakusp, named for a HBC clerk, according to Johnson.

Johnson continued (94-95) "Foundation timbers of old buildings were seen around 1890 between the present house and the creek at the south end of the bay."

According to Johnson, the area was settled around 1907 when an orchard was planted.

Cottingham, Mollie E. "A History of the West Kootenay District in British Columbia," MA thesis, University of British Columbia, 1947,

provides two maps, one drawn from the work of de Smet, which shows St. Peter Station on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake. The other maps is from Turner-High and purports to show "The Range of Upper and Lower Bands of Kootenay Indians." The latter map seems to show the Lakes as part of the Kootenay.

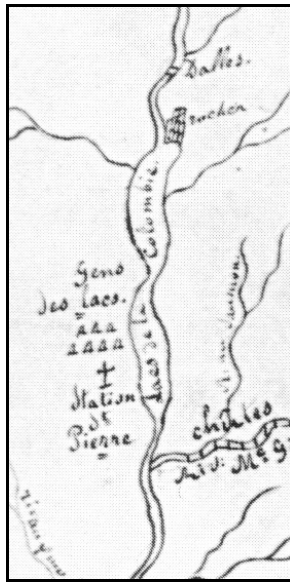
Pryce, Paula. *'Keeping the Lakes' Way': Reburial and the Re-creation of a Moral World among an Invisible People*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999, p. 44, locates "Fort Frosthall "midway up the same lake [Upper Arrow Lake]," citing Johnson pp. 81 and 94.

Jesuits Blanchet and Demers stopped en route [to the Oregon Territory, according to Pryce, in 1838] at "maison des lacs" (that is, fort of the Lakes) and there baptized thirteen Lakes children, among the earliest Christian rituals performed with aboriginal peoples in the Plateau region. Two years later at Fort Colville, they also baptized Chief Kessouilih, who was then about forty years old (Catholic Church Records 1972: 13-14, 62) Thence recorded by his newly acquired Christian name Grégoire, this long-serving, influential Sinixt chief later encouraged other Sinixt to follow suit. (45)

In a note Pryce reports that Samuel Parker visited Fort Colville in the same year. (165-165)

Goetzmann, William H. *Looking at the Land of Promise: Pioneer Images of the Pacific Northwest*. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University Press, 1988.

De Smet, Pierre. "Map of the Upper Columbia River," ca. 1841. On it are marked along the "Lakes of the Columbia" [Arrow Lakes] the "Gens des Lacs" and St. Pierre Station. Okanogans, Colville and San Poil are also located, among other tribes. This map is from WSU.
(xiv)



De Smet ca. 1841, detail,
from Goetzmann, p.xiv.

De Smet, Pierre-Jean. Map of Northern Rocky Mountains and Plateau. Jesuit Archives, Missouri Province, St. Louis; DeSmetiana Collection, Nos. IX C8, Map #13.

This map is reproduced in color in” Peterson, Jacqueline. *Sacred Encounters: Father De Smet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountains*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993, pp. 118-119.

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In 1844 De Smet returned to the Northwest and arrived at Fort Vancouver. During the next two years he again traveled throughout the upper Columbia country. In 1845, De Smet visited Kettle Falls where eight to nine hundred Indians were gathered to fish for salmon. He established the Colville Mission of St. Paul near the fort and had a small chapel built. The French-Canadian fur men called the Lakes Tribe the *gens des lacs* (or ‘peoples of the lakes’).” After meeting with the Lakes Indians at Kettle Falls, De Smit took a trip into Lake country. Historian Edward J. Kowrach described his actions.

Having met the Lake Indians (Gens de lac) at Kettle Falls Father De Smet made a short excursion north to the Lake country, to their tribal grounds. He here established St. Peter’s Mission Station. Later this station was visited by Father Nobili and then by a priest from St. Ignatius at the Kalispells.¹

De Smet said, in a letter written August 7, 1845, from Kalispel Bay,
I gave the name of St. Paul to the *Shuyelphi* [Colville] nation, and placed under the care of St. Peter the tribe inhabiting the shores of the great Columbia lakes, whither Father Hoecken is about to repair, to continue instructing and baptizing their adults My presence among the Indians did not interrupt their fine and abundant fishery.²

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De Smet, P. J. *New Indian Sketches*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1985 (originally published 1863 in Boston).

¹De Smet, P. J. *New Indian Sketches*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1985 (originally published 1863 in Boston), p. 16, provides the quotation.

De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), pp. xv-xvi, 49 and 105-106.

See also:

Carriker, Robert C. *Father Peter John De Smet: Jesuit in the West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995, pp. 53, 55, 57, 59, and 97.

²De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), p. 108.

Chittenden, Hiram Martin and Alfred Talbot Richardson. *Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J., 1801-1873*. New York: Francis P. Harper, 1905, volume II, p. 482.

In the "Introduction" by Edward J. Kowrach, he said the De Smet met with a number of tribes, including the Chaudiere (Colville), Gens de Lac (Sinixt), San Poil and Okanogan. (7)

Apparently in 1845, De Smet first visited Kettle Falls where eight to nine hundred Indians were gathered to fish for salmon. He established the Colville Mission and had a small chapel built.

Having met the Lake Indians (Gens de lac) at Kettle Falls Father De Smet made a short excursion north to the Lake country, to their tribal grounds. He here established St. Peter's Mission Station. Later this station was visited by Father Nobili and then by a priest from St. Ignatius at the Kalispells. (16)

...This means the WSU map should actually be dated ca. 1845.

There are a number of other maps and citations referring to St. Peter's Station. Eventually all should be cited, probably in the text report.